

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

sumed that the homosexualist is a deviation from normal man and in that sense is abnormal, wherein lies the excuse of bringing the subject within the province of the law, being as it is a purely medical subject.

Is the homosexualist to be considered an offender against the law if by mutual consent he becomes a party to a homosexual act, to him the only natural way of expressing the biologic sex activity?

These are some of the questions the author discusses in a very masterly way; one must, however, read the monograph in full to get the

benefit of this learned jurist's views.

He objects to Par. 250 of the proposed Code, which makes sexual relations between man and man a punishable offense, and shows his preference for Par. 124 of the proposed Swiss Code of 1908, which restricts itself to sexual offenses against minors. Further than this the monograph does not lend itself very well for review, and an English translation of it would be highly desirable.

U. S. Public Health Service. BERNARD GLUECK, M. D.

Spouse Witnesses in Criminal Cases. By Herman Cohen. Stevens & Haynes, London. Pamphlet of three pages, s. 1½ net.

This pamphlet is a very clear and analytically exhaustive discussion of the question (not very clear under the English Statute and decision) when one spouse will be compelled, and also when permitted, to testify in criminal prosecutions for or against the other.

The pamphlet follows the growth of the law and the statutory changes on this subject resulting in the conclusions which seem to follow from the discussion that the present state of the English law is as follows:

One spouse may be compelled to testify for or against the other only in cases of personal injury (including threats and attempts) and of forcible abduction and marriage.

If willing to testify, the evidence of one spouse is competent against the other in the foregoing cases and also in certain others, to wit: vagrancy, violation of married woman's property rights, cruelty to children, offenses against the person, incest; in Scotland poor law offenses, and also the offenses mentioned in the "Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885" (Chapter 69, 48 and 29 Victoria) which we have not at hand to ascertain the particular offenses named.

If willing to testify, one spouse is competent for the other in all cases without exception.

Wausau, Wis.

C. B. BIRD.

LE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES TRIBUNAUX POUR ENFANTS; ACTES DU CONGRES. Par M. Marcel Kleine, Paris, A. Davy. 1912.

To M. Ed. Julliet and his vigorous co-workers in Paris was due the success of the first international Congress for the discussion of juvenile courts. This volume contains the names of officers and members, the reports from many countries, the debates and the conclusions. As this Congress was held in July, 1911, the reports do not give a full account